CAROLINA OBSERVER

And

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, April 17, 1823. (Number 46

elling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

ina, Glass, & Earth-enware,

ONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER,

CONSISTING OF

and Plain Glass Tumblers
e and Jelly Glasses
aters, Quarts and Pints
bers. Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
na Teapots. SugarDishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers. &c. &c.

th a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

table for town and country trade. Any person wishing to engage in above business, may meet with a gain, by purchasing the whole ck.

Country Merchants wishing to chase will do well to call and ex ine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted the subscriber, are requested to me forward and settle their ac nts.

March 13. 41 3m

ail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at e Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

gether with all the improvements r the contemplated Rail Way at ched thereto, situated south of the idge at Campbelton, being the pro erty of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec.

ALSO.

Pew No. 11 in the Pres-

yterian Church, belonging as above. Six and twelve months credit will e given, and approved security re uired.

J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.

March 13. 41 tdos

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the sub scriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy; and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as hereafter brought to his Mills shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dues* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *tenth*, as heretofore.

JOHN ELLIS.

Ellis' Mills, March 19 1823

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, black and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY

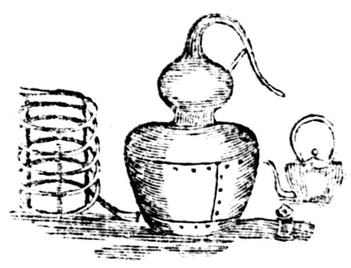
Briar creek, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17

N. B Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J P.

Blanks of Various Kinds

For sale at this Office.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS

Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43-4m.

Healthy Situations.

The subscriber has for sale, on reasonable terms, several eligible building Lots—high, healthy and convenient to never failing Springs of excellent water—nearer the business part of the town than any vacant Lots possessing such important advantages—A plat may be seen by applying at Dr H Robinson's Shop.

The Lots may be laid off of any size to suit purchasers, from one to ten acres—Lumber will be furnished for improvements upon better terms than can be obtained in the vicinity BENJ. ROBINSON

Fayetteville, March 27. 45 3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiffs final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test.*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee subject to the plaintiffs final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test.*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) April 1st, 1823.

A
Walter Avery
Mr. A B.
Isham Allen
Lewis Avery
Mrs. Nisoia Allen, 2
Ira Ames
Joseph Austin

B
Michael Burnham, 2
Duncan Black
Laughlan Bethune
Joseph Buie
Duncan Blue
Mrs. Ann A. Bayard
John Birklow
James Beggs
Nathaniel Bunn
McKenzy Banks
Mary Brown
Susan L. Byrn

C
John J. Clark, 2
Duncan Colquehoun
Robert Carver
Mrs. Flora R Campbell
Andrew Clark
Alfred Chives
Anthony Cobb
Toney Cant
Miss Mary Ann Chapman
Norman Cameron
Peter Conley
Benj. Chapman
Harry Carver
David Cain

D
Delitha Daughtry
Mrs Ann Dew
John W. Downing
James Denton

E
Henry Elliott
Charles Elems
Noah Edwards
S Van. Ren Eggleston
Moses Edwards, 2
Seth Emmons
Jesse Eddy, 3

F
James Fulton, 2
Thomas Fisher

G
Hiram Galpin
Harvey Goodrich
William Grice

H
Philemon Hodges, 2
James Hadley
Jonas H. H. Holland
John Hair
Mr. Hill
Zebulon L. Hunt

I & J
Mrs. Ann Ingraham
Daniel M. Johnson
Ebenezer S. Jones
Robert Johnson, sen.
Thomas Jones
George Jones
Isaac Jessup
Amos Jarman
Mr. Johnson
Neill Johnson

K
James Kennedy
Mrs. Barbara King
Joseph King
Jeremiah Kelly
Daniel Kyle

L
John Lumsden
Sumner Leonard
John Larkin
Buckly Lanier
Edwin Latimer
Ammon Langdon
Thomas O. Larkin

M
Frederic Moore
Miss Elizabeth Murphy
Miss Mary Morris
John Murchison, Mercht.
Thomas Medley
Duncan Munroe
Roderick Morrison
Geo. W. Morris
W B. Moss
Jesse Mann, 2
Daniel Murdoch
John Munroe

Mc
John McNish
Nicholas McIntyre
John McDaniel
Miss Effy McLean
Hugh McEachern
Hector McKenzie
Malcom McKay
Hector McAllister
John McDonald
Malcom McNeill
John McMillan, Esq.
Neill McNeill, 2
Peter McIntosh
Catharine McMillan
Catharine McQuaig
Kenneth McKenzie
Malcom McAlpin
Archibald McKay
Daniel McCormick
Miss Nelly MacRae
Michael MacRae
Duncan McLean
McRae & Shepherd
Neill McKethen, 3

N
Alex. Newsom
James Newberry, 2
Robert Norman

O
Allen O. Quin

P
Skinken Plummer
John Pettyford
Samuel Pearce
Joel Prince, 2

R
David Ruth
John Ray
Daniel K. Rhodes
Hardy Royals
Miss Sarah J. Robinson
Wm. Russell, Jun. 2
F. Randall
Stephen Royal
Archibald Ray

S
Morris Smith
David Smith
David D. Salmon, 2
Joseph B. Spencer, 2
John Styman
William S. Smith
Capt. Joseph Simpkins
Daniel Stewart
Daniel Sinclair
William Sagathy, 2
James Stevens
John Spore
Daniel Smith

T
Margaret Taylor
Joseph Thompson
Terry, Robinson & Co.
Phinehas Turner

W
Robert Whitehead
Ira Warner
Nathan Williamson, 2
John Wallace
Wm Woodruff
Stephen Walker
L F. Williams
Joshua Wynn
Stephen Wood, 2
Elijah Windham
W Warden, 6

John MacRae, P. M.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

Sale of Pews.

ALL the Pews in the Presbyterian Church, on which payment shall not have been fully made before that time, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th April, agreeably to the terms of the original purchase.

By order of the Board,

John MacRae, Pres.

April 10. 45 2

Houses and Lots to Rent,

On Accommodating Terms.

1 House and Lot on Cool Spring street, lately occupied by Mr. Beverly Rose.

1 House and Lot on North street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Twig-

1 House and Lot on Maiden Lane the former residence of the subscriber. JOHN MURCHISON.

April 9, 1823. 45 3t

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps contantly of his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

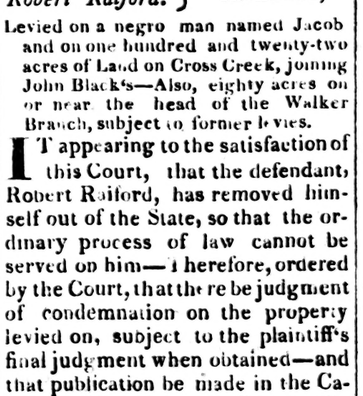
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 41 3m

DAVID ANDERSON, Jr



Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Miss Bingham's School

MISS Bingham is thankful for the liberal encouragement which she has received since she has been keeping a private school. She informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she continues to receive scholars and instruct them in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Antronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, & Needlework. Her qualifications as a Teacher being well known: having Taught six years in this town, (besides a long time at the North)—her unremitted attentions, as well to the *youngest*, as the oldest pupils, make her confident that their improvement will be equal to the expectations of the scholar's friends

Her Terms continue to be the same as formerly, viz. from three to 7 dollars per quarter, with the addition of a small tax of 25 Cents for Fire Wood, Water, &c.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1823.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

March Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That in future the Court will pay no Witnes Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk

March 12 41 3m

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.

42:3m.

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,

Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN Attachment was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs *Kenneth W. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES, c. s. c. c.

March 20 42 6w

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

Notice.

THE Co Partnership in trade existing between *McLeod & Black*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Alexander McLeod, who is authorised to settle the business of the Concern.

Alexander McLeod,
Daniel Black.

Lumberton, April 2, 1823. 3w.

Inn House.

having succeeded to use over John M. Dob- solicits gentlemen to ill find the Bar well st- ed with good Liquors Beef and Segars.

H. M'LEAN.

44:3w

FOREIGN.

Baltimore, April 9.

FRANCE.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship Columbia, Capt Rogers in 27 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York papers have received London dates to the evening of the 4th, and Liverpool to the 6th of March, both inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists and Londod Shipping Lists of the 4th. They politely forwarded us slips containing the following intelligence.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of February, the discussion on the project of a law relative to an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 was resumed. The debate which ensued was turbulent in the extreme, the Chamber exhibiting a scene of uproar throughout the day. This was occasioned by the speech of M. Manuel, who contended that the war was unjust, and disapproved of by the nation. The ministerial members waxed warmer and warmer, as M Manuel proceeded to develope the policy which had been pursued by France in former wars &c.

The minister interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this—"Your assertions are atrocious"—"His language is directed by his hartred to the Bourbons"

M. Manuel proceeded. Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand he implored them not to renew the circumstances which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense.

M. Benoit. "So legitimate!"

M. Pardessus. "So legitimate!"

M. de la Bourdonnayne. "So legitimate!"

A voice on the right. This is dreadful; we cannot indure such flippant language.

M. Manuel. So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners, in the revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI.

M. Lemaisons; You are justifying regicide!

M. Forbin d'Issarts—It is the language of the convention.

M. Manuel; What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strenth, and by an energy wholly new?

Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribunes. Even some members of the left, evince their disapprobation. The members of the right simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.

M. the President. It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said, in allusion to an event which all France deplores, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy.

M. Demarcay; M. Foy and M. Girardin, (successively); 'He did not say so.'

M. Forbin d'Issarts; You do well to deny it; you blush to avow.

M. Hyde d'Neuville; It was clearly a sentence of horrible import.

M. Forbin d'Issarts; It was a wish for the death of Ferdinand.

The members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments, and be the apologist of regicide.

M. Hyde de Neuville rushed to the Tribune. (M. Manuel stepped on one side.) He commenced amidst general tumult to vindicate France and the army. The president called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular.

M. Hyde de Neuville declared that under such circumstances the observance of forms was an absurdity.

During this contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms, significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy de Solire; 'His unseemly posture adds to the horrow of his language.'

M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the members on the right; some of the members on the left recriminated, and the chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The president's efforts to restore order were meffectual, he put on his hat and declared the sitting suspended.

M. Manuel repeatedly put up his eye glass, and directed his looks to the right side. The Dupities withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers and Peers of France, remained in the Hall.

M. De Chataubriand entered his carriage. It was presumed that he proceeded to the Thuilleries, to inform the King of what had passed in the chamber.

At four o'clock the sitting was resumed.—Agitation was, however visible on the countenances of many of the deputies. It was announced that the members had decided in the Bureaux, that a commission should be nominated forthwith, to devise some measure to repress such scandalous deviation on the part of any Member of the Assembly. The Commission was accordingly appointed.

So great was the tumult in the afternoon session, that the President dissolved the sitting, finding it impossible to maintain order.

Sitting of Thursday, Feb. 27.

Before the opening of the Chamber, the Deputies assembled in their Bureaux, to examine the propositons made by M. M. Duplessis de Grenedeau, and Labourdonnaye. They were worded as follows:—

M. Duplessis de Grenedeau—I propose that M. Manuel be expelled from the Chamber, as unworthy to sit in it.

M. de Labordonnaye—I have the honor to propose to the Chamber, that they use the right possessed by every political body, of judging of the offences committed by one of its Members in the exercise of its functions and in the seat of its deliberations, by expelling from its bosom M. Manuel, deputy of Lavendee. A violent debate ensued, and continued througout the day. The proposition of M. de Labordonnaye was ultimately put to vote and referred to the bureaux

The French government has resolved to publish no manifesto or declaration of war against Spain. Papers of this kind, says the correspondent of the times, especially if they contain promises or engagements, are dangerous things—they are apt to be remembered when they should be fergotten. Besides, when no good reason can be given for an undertaking; it is well to give no reason at all.

We give the following extracts from a speech of M. Villele, minister of finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the 24th of Feb. It is of a character to repress the faintest hope of peace. Our limits will not enable us to give the speech entire.

"A state of peace appears to me a hundred times mere preferable than a state of war; so also does a state of war to disgrace---to seeing the most solid interests of my country compromised, and this undoubtedly is the situation in which the Spanish revolution has placed us. (Numerous voices on the right. "Yes yes; bravo.") For, as often as has been said in the course of this debate, it is only the blindness and obstinacy of the Spanish revolution which is to blame for all the evils which may result from the present situation of things; and herein exists a great difference between the probability of events, and the comparisons which it has been wished to make with what has previously occurred, in Spain.

"I repeat it, we have no reproach to fear for our conduct towards Spain. I will say more—the government of the king has done all that was in its power to maintain peace—it has made the greatest sacrifices—and, you would now accuse us, in this very tribune, if we had put up from any other people with what we have for six months endured from Spain. Nothing but the condition—I will say the almost pittiable condition—of Spain could have induced a state like France to exercise such astonishing forbearance. But after having so conducted ourselves for so long a time, it was our duty to ask ourselves if such a state of things could continue without danger to our country? We thought it could not, and when the time came for making known our opinion on this point, we did it from profound conviction. For my part, I think I have sufficiently proved that I have obeyed merely the dictates of my conscience. I think that peace is preferable to war; but I think, also, that in the situation of Spain the maintainance of peace is impossible, and that at all events it would be more dangerous than war. For these reasons, I think that you cannot refuse the subsidies which are required of you."

The following are extracts from M. Chateaubriand's speech. "Our interference has no other object than to destroy an anarchy which has plunged in fire and blood whole provinces, which demand their King, their God, and their religion—and, if it has been permitted to England to repel French contagion, shall we be forbidden to repel Spanish contagion? (Sensation in the Chamber.) The King of Spain is *only* a prisoner in his palace, as Louis XVI. was before he ascended the scaffold. Another such assassination, and we shall have established, by precedents, the *code*, the *custom*, of raising people against kings. (Bravos on the right.) War then is indispensible! It is preferable to this state of demi-hostilies, which has all the inconveniences of war without its advantages, and which exposes our soldiers to all insinuations of the agents of disorders."

BREST, Feb. 6.

The ships of the Royal Navy of this port are preparing for sea, with all possible expedition, to increase the force destined to protect commerce. A ship of the line sailed this morning for the Antilles, with orders to the ships of war on that station to protect the merchantmen, and that no vessel is to be suffered to sail for Europe without convoy. Another ship it is announced, will sail forth with for the same destination. Yesterday orders were received here, by telegraph to fit for sea instantly, six frigates and a ship of the line of 80 guns, and for the squadron in the Roads to put to sea the first favorable wind.

Feb. 26.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Brougham, seeing the Right Hon. the Secretary of Affairs in his place, begged to be permitted to put a question to him. The accounts lately received in England of a debate in one of the French Legislative Chambers, had excited universal attention, in consequence of a speech, which it seemed had been delivered there by a member of the French Ministry The object of his present nquiry was to ascertain the accuracy of a statement made in the speech of that Minister, whom it was unnecessary to name, and whom he might be permitted to distrust The speech he alluded to contained two statements respecting the policy of England; the first would have it appear that England had, on one occasion, approved of the principle of aggression on the part of France; the second, and that to which he wished particularly to call the attention of the Right Hon. Gentleman, was a passage in a note of the Duke of Wellington to the Congress at Verona, in which he expressed the opinion of this government that the measures of precaution adopted on the Spanish frontiers were not objectionable. The one was innoxious, the other was contrary to the sentiments contained in his Majesty's speech and to the feeling unanimously expressed by both houses of Parliament. He hoped to find as he was prepared to believe, that the more harmless of these staements was that justified by fact.—He wished to know, whether that statement contained the whole truth, or whether only parts of the communication had been picked out by the French Minister, the sense of which would be modified by the accompanying documents?

Mr. Secretary Canning.—The account received of the speech of the French Minister in the Moniteur, the official paper of France, is correct as far as I know. But unquestionably the passages taken from the notes of this government, had been torn from a very long note in which in sense of them was greatly qualified. That this might be, gentlemen can easily conceive. For intance, if it should be declared that precautionary measures against Spain, under such and such circumstances, would be right; but on the contrary, if matters were so and so, the case would be wholly different—such statements would have a very different signification from that which would belong to it if it stood alone. The extracts, contained in the speech which has been mentioned, are correctly given; but in the course of a long argument every gentleman accustomed to write or to speak, must know that an admission is sometimes made for the purpose of contrasting or contradicting it with another.

Mr. Brougham remarked, nothing could be more candid than the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The statement one thing standing alone, might bear a very different construction if the context were not suppressed. He would put it to the Hon. Gentleman whether, if persons connected with the French government employed themselves in making garbled statements of the representations put forth by this government, it would not be desirable to produce the papers themselves?

Mr. Secretary Canning. It would be acting disingenuously by the Hon. and learned Gentleman, and the House, not to confess the hopes heretofore entertained by his Majesty's Government of preserving peace are materially diminished but not destroyed. So long as a hope remains, I certainly am of opinion (I offer it only as an opinion,) that it is inexpedient to bring this question into dsscussion. But when the proper time shall arrive there will be found no wish on the part of his Majesty's Government to withhold information, but on the contrary, they would be most anxious to offer the fullest explanations respecting the course which they have pursued in connexion with these transactions.

Mr Brougham said he had no more to say at this time but that the statement of the Right Hon. Secretary was so candid and satisfactory, that he, for one, should feel his discret on bound up for the present, and in the keeping of the Right Hon Gentleman.

A Message from the Lords announced their Lordships assent to the Colonial Trade bill.

The following are extracts from M. de Chateaubiand's speech to which Brougham alluded:—

In the Chamber of Peers, presented to the Congress of Verona; this passage is found:—"In considering that a civil war is kindled along the whole extent of the frontiers which separate the two kingdoms, that active armies operate on all the points of this frontier on the side of France and that there is not a town or a village placed on the frontier on the of side of France, which is not in danger of being insulted or disturbed; no one could disprove of the precaution taken by his most Christain Majesty in forming a corps of observation for the protection of his frontiers and the tranquility of his people."

SPAIN.

[*From our Correspondent.*]

An express from Paris this morning has brought us intelligence from Madrid to the 23d. All eyes are intently fixed on the proceedings of the Cortes and the events which are transpiring in the capital, we proceed to make the following extract from the letter of our private correspondent.

"MADRID, Feb. 22.

"The events which have taken place within the last few days will have reached you before you received my letter, but notwithstanding the anxiety which those events will necessarily create among you, I assure you we are in no less a state of alarm. To speak plainly and distinctly, I positively think the reign of Ferdinand is approaching its close. The imbecility, the weakness, and the treachery which characterize the actions of this monarch, have produced such a state of irritation in the public mind, that I shall not be at all surprized if my next letter conveys to you some act of personal outrage upon the king.—At this moment, when unanimity ought to prevail in every branch of the Legislature, it is distressing to find the head of the government doing every thing in his power to paralyze the exertions of his administration and his people; but it is quite clear that the influence of the French government has been strongly exercised in this respect. Notwithstanding all the boasting of that government, it is strongly conjectured here that it would be glad to avert a war, if it could be done upon any fair or honorable principle. Although opposed to the violence and folly of the extreme party here, yet I cannot help feeling as a Spaniard, and I have yet to understand what policy it is that can justify the projected interference in the internal affairs of that country."

Our correspondent's letter from Paris gives a very lengthened account of the proceedings of Saturday, at which he was present, and although he is pretty well accustomed to the 'bear-garden' frailties of our friends on the other side of the water, he describes this as one of the most disgusting scenes ever exhibited, & anticipates a similar one on Monday.

MADRID, Feb 19.

Six o'clock—Up to this hour no new ministry had been appointed. Soon after the recent ministers were dismissed, the accounts was rapidly circulated through the capital.

Seven o'clock—A crowd of people have gone down to the palace for the purpose it is supposed, of demanding that the late ministers shall be re-instated. The militia and cavalry are called out, the drums are beating to arms, & soldiers are hastening through the streets to the palace where it is said a violent tumult is likely to take place, unless the king comply forthwith with the demand of the persons who are collected under his windows.

Eight o'clock—The militia and cavalry have arrived and form one continued line in front of the palace, and at a distance of about ten paces from it. One man, a militiaman not on duty, stood before the balcony, and pointing towards the window as if the king were there he expressed himself to the following effect:—'Tyrant, it is now nine years since you were restored to your throne by the valour and generosity of the Spanish people. Where is your gratitude? How have you evinced a sense of the foolish love we bore you? You destroyed our constitution as soon as you came among us; and now that it has been happily re-established, you have attempted, tiger that you are to destroy it a second time. Citizens, is this man fit to be our king?' 'Down with the tyrant!' 'Dispose him from the throne!' 'Deprive him of his crown!' 'Kill him!' 'Imprison him in a fortress!' These were literally some of the answers which he received from the crowd.

Baltimore, April 7.

This fair and fertile country, which seems to be doomed to faction and desolation, presents, in the gloomy interval preceding her invasion, an attitude of calm defiance. She is rallying all her energies for the combat. Thirty thousand men are to be added to the army. This, with the former levy, constitutes an imposing force of sixty thousand men, in addition to thirty thousand Portuguese, who are said to be advancing in support of their ancient ally.

A private letter from Madrid states that the Cortes on the 12th authorized the issue of letters of marque to capture any vessel bearing the flag of the powers hostile to Spain, and that forty vessels immediately obtained letters pursuant thereto

Great complaints are made by the Spaniards of Sir William A'Court, the English Ambassador, who is charged with inculcating in the high coteries the doctrine of submission, as practised by Naples. It is said that the British Ministry wish to destroy the Spanish constitution, if they can make the odium of the enterprize fall upon the French ultras and the Spanish people.

The correctness of this charge may well be doubted. The British ministry are doubtless anxious for the preservation of peace, and the tranquility of Spain. A more extended repose is necessary to recruit their finances; but we can hardly believe that the present cabinet is disposed to extinguish the last faint ray of liberty in Spain—to libel the constitutional form of their own government—or to look with indifference on the aggression of those powers

[illegible] insurrection.

The municipality of Barcelona have declared in anticipation of war, that the city ought to be provisioned and placed in a situation to sustain a siege.

The King has conferred upon General Mina the grand cross of the military order of St. Ferdinand.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 16th of Feb the following project was submitted and read a first time:

1. The Cortes declare, that should the war with which we are threatened take place, it will be absolutely national, and more perfidious and more atrocious than the invasion of Napoleon; and that no transaction which is not conformable to the fundamental law will be admitted.

2. The Generals of the National Army, the provincial deputations, and other authorities, are desired to consult together for l vying corps of troops, and the imposts necessary for their subsistence.

3. The time of service of the troops of the local militia shall be reconed to them from the commencement of the war, in the same manner as if they formed part of the army.

4. The government is authorized to complete as promptly as possible the arming of the local volunteer militia.

The extraordinary Corts terminated its labours on the 19th of Feb. Among its last acts was a provision for the transfer of the seat of government to Cadiz, or some other town in case the capital should be menaced by an invading army.

After the dissolution of the extraordinary legislature, the ministers waited upon the king, to consult him about the execution of the decree. His majesty shewed an invincible repugnance to comply with their wishes, or to authorize any arrangements for leaving the capital, accusing them of having acted contrary to his commands in making the proposition which had received the legislative sanction. After declaring that he would not comply with the decree, he required the ministers to surrender their seals of office. The decree of destitution was countersigned by Egea, the minister of finance, upon an understanding with his colleagues according to he Espectador, than any one of them to whom his majesty should apply for such a purpose would first sign the deeree, and then tender his own resignation.

As soon as these events became public, great agitation took place in the masonic clubs, among the partizans of the ministers, and the party that had supported the decree of the Cortes to which his Majesty shewed such repugnance. A crowd collected round the palace, vociferating menaces against the person of the king, calling out for a Regency, and testifying in every way, their indignation at the dismissal of Ministers, and its cause. The crowd was not great, and appeared to be guided by some persons of higher station and great influence: they would probably have been entered and proceeded to the apartments of the king, had they not been restrained by the grenadiers or the militia, who dispersed them. Egea, who had remained with the king, at length obtained from him another decree to restore the seals to the Ministers, of which he had deprived them. The deposed Ministers were therefore replaced in their respective situations, and the public tranquility restored. On the following day (the 20th) a multitude met in the Palace Major, and signing a petition demanding a Regency.

This effort of Ferdinand to paralyse the operations of the constitutional government at the time when he thought the peninsula on the point of being invaded, was rendered abortive by the measures of the friends of liberty, or what is equally probable, by the weakness of his own councils, for on the 21st of February the following royal ordinance appeared in the Diario de Madrid:—

"At this very moment, I inform Don Evaristo San Miguel, Don Francisco Fernandez Gasco, Don Jose Manuel Vadillo, Don Felipe Vanicio Navarro, Don Miguel Lopez Banos, and Don Dionisio Capaz, as follows:—'The King has pleased to order, that the royal resolution which was communicated to your excellency this morning, acquainting you with your dismissal from the office of Secretary for (leaving a blank for the office) is from this moment annulled and void, and that consequently your excellency will immediately proceed in the continuance of your functions.' I send you a copy of the Royal order, that being by you made known to the public, it may restore tranquillity; such is the hope of his majesty, founded on your known patriotism, no less than on that of the worthy inhabitants of this heroic capital.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

"Dated at the Palace, half past ten o'clock on the night of the 19th of February, 1823.

[Signed] MARIANG EGEA."

On the 18th the Ministers began to make preparations for removing, in pursuance of the authority of the Cortes. This early measure greatly displeased the inhabitants of Madrid. On the 19th, in the morning, the Ministers waited on the King, and informed him that it was necessary his Majesty should make preparations for his departure. The King replied that he would not leave the capital, except in case of the enemy approaching it. The Ministers replied that his Majesty would be compelled to go to the place on which the Cortes should determine. The King, being irritated, drove them from his presence and immediately signed the decree for their dismissal. This measure naturally produced a great degree of excitement. The disturbances, however, were not productive of bloodshed.

Despatches arrived at London on the 3d of March from Madrid, dated on the 22d of February, which is the latest intelligence we have from that capital. It is said that the foregoing accounts, coming through the French channels, have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the King from Madrid was [illegible] ed by his Ministers, but his Maj[illegible] refused to quit the capital, and Ministers, in consequence, resig[illegible] A considerable ferment then [illegible] place; and the Cortes and Palace were assailed, by the po[illegible] with violent and treasonable out[illegible] The King became alarmed and [illegible] ed to receive the resignation o[illegible] Ministers, entreating them a[illegible] events to keep their protefeuille[illegible] the present until he could form [illegible] government To this they asse[illegible] and it is supposed the King will [illegible] cede to their recommendation[illegible] leave Madrid and keep them.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset and [illegible] Levison Gower, were expected [illegible] quit Madrid on their return to [illegible] land on the 24th Feb.

New-York, April

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Fly, Captain Bo[illegible] arrived last evening in 15 days fr[illegible] Vera Cruz; sailed 25th March. [illegible] news by this vessel is of a very [illegible] portant nature. Another Revolu[illegible] has taken place in that interes[illegible] country. The Emperor Iu[illegible] had fled from Mexico for the in[illegible] with about three hundred men, [illegible] intention was to reach V[illegible] The prevailing opinion at Vera [illegible] was, that he would be taken pris[illegible] and be beheaded, as several diff[illegible] forces were in pursuit. The la[illegible] vices from Mexico were of the [illegible] of March; the Emperor was [illegible] Tacebaya, with all his forces, [illegible] munition, state carriages, &c. [illegible] way to Valladolid. The whole [illegible] try had turned against him and [illegible] revolutionary army would soon [illegible] Mexico.

On the 21st of March, Gen. [illegible] Anna sailed from Vera Cruz, [illegible] 300 troops, on board a [illegible] schooner and several small [illegible] supposed to be bound to T[illegible] where, it was said, a large am[illegible] specie had been sent by the Em[illegible] ror to be embarked on board [illegible] then waiting at that place.

The Br. sloop of war Ranger[illegible] ed at Vera Cruz from Pict[illegible] with a messenger on board, bear[illegible] ing a change in the government[illegible] ed on the 2d of March for Hav[illegible] *Adv.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We have received the official G[illegible] zette of Haytien of the 16th of M[illegible]

It contains a circular from t[illegible] President to his officers, ordering [illegible] strictest watchfulness all along t[illegible] coast to prevent the introduction [illegible] sugar, molasses, rum, &c. from [illegible] neighbouring islands, to the discou[illegible] agement of national industry and [illegible] the encouragement of *slavery*

By official letters from the com[illegible] mandants of these districts, who[illegible] compliance with the recommendati[illegible] of the President, had personally [illegible] spected the agricultural concerns [illegible] the country, it appears that the cr[illegible] are unusually large this season, a[illegible] that the numerous young pl[illegible] of coffee, cane and cocoa, promis[illegible] proportionate increase for seve[illegible] succeeding seasons. Indeed, it seem[illegible] probable that the attention bestow[illegible] on the internal improvent of the [illegible] public in various ways, must produ[illegible] very extensive and valuable res[illegible] Farmers are rendered answerable f[illegible] every idle person found on th[illegible] premises, and probably to th[illegible] in a great degree is due the in[illegible] crease of industry noticed by the o[illegible] ficers. The old roads are in so[illegible] places undergoing repairs, and th[illegible] condition of the inhabitants is impro[illegible] ing. We notice an advertisem[illegible] for a new school, in which will b[illegible] taught reading, writing French gram[illegible] mar, history, geography, mytholog[illegible] and mathematics.—*Ib.*

PIRATES OF THE WEST I[illegible] DIES.

The accounts of piracies and mu[illegible] ders recently committed, and com[illegible] municated through the various jou[illegible] nals of our country, are more atr[illegible] cious and more extensive than h[illegible] merly. The acts of these bloo[illegible] hounds of the ocean, would be t[illegible] horrible to give to our readers, if [illegible] were not necessary to apprize th[illegible] mariner, and those whose busines[illegible] calls them upon the sea, of the ex[illegible] istence of these monsters, and th[illegible] fate which may befal those who m[illegible] fall into their hands.

The French brig Jeune Henri[illegible] arrived at Savannah on the 27th u[illegible] sailed from St. Jago de Cuba bou[illegible] to Nantz. About 6 leagues to t[illegible] eastward of Havana this vessel w[illegible] boarded by two small piratical vess[illegible] who robbed the brig of her carg[illegible] and stripped her of stores, sails, &[illegible] &c. To compel the mate to make [illegible] disclosures, he had a rope put abou[illegible] his neck and drawn up three diffe[illegible] ent times, until life was almost gone. The captain was carried on board one of the piratical vessels, his pa[illegible] pers thrown into the ocean and him[illegible] self and two of his crew placed upon cannon, and beat, until reason, had fled.

The same pirates had captured the schooner Success from Matanzas, for New Providence They had on board two ladies, who were passengers in the schooner. One of them was

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ccess the ladies could give no ac-
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y were murdered. Whilst the
ies were on board, during a period
en days, several American ves-
s were robbed. They also captured
Dutch brig Minerva, from Ha-
a for Amsterdam, and after taki
out her cargo, burnt the vessel.
e of the Dutch brig's crew arrived
the Jeune Henriette, the remain-
are supposed to have been put on
and another vessel. These pirates
k from the captain and passengers
the French brig 70 doubloons 370
nes, 2899 piastres, and several gold
tches.
The brig Alert, arrived at Havana
m New-Orleans. The captain,
ll, and the cook, were killed, and
e man mortally wounded off the
bro, by the pirates, the night pre-
us to her arrival.—*Ib.*

DOMESTIC.

Burlington, (Vt) March 28.

Important Decision.—The great
se which has been so long pend-
g before the Supreme Court of
e United States, in favor of the
ropagation Society, has at length
en settled. The following is from
e National Intelligencer, March 12.
"Mr. Justice Washington deliver-
d the opinion of the majority of the
ourt in the case of the Society for
ropagating the Gospel in foreign
arts, (in England,) against the
own of New Haven, (in Vermont,)
hich was argued by Mr. Hopkinson
or plaintiffs, and by Mr. Webster
or the defendants, at the last term.
Certificate to the Circuit Court that
he Plaintiffs are entitled to judg-
ment."

This was an action commenced
against the town of New Haven, for
the recovery of a piece of land in
that town, which is a part of the pro-
pagation right. By the same princi-
ples of decision, which the Court
have in this case adopted, this Socie-
ty is entitled to every propagation
right in the State. These are includ-
ed in all the grants of townships
made by New Hampshire, and gener-
ally comprise 330 acres. Situated
in the most wealthy sections of the
country, and comprehending numer-
ous valuable farms, these rights are
estimated upon the least computation
we have heard mentioned at *one
hundred thousand dollars*. Some sup
pose *half a million*. Whatever fund
may arise from this source will be
placed in the hands of trustees in
this State, appointed by the Propa-
gation Society in England, and be
probably appropriated by them for
the support of the Vermont Episcop-
al Church. *Nat. Stand.*

Another Mississippi Steam boat lost.

The Edwardsville Spectator of the
1st inst. says, "The steam boat
James Ross, commanded and partly
owned by Capt. John Hewes, of Lou-
isville, Ky. was last week sunk in the
Mississippi, by the breaking up of the
ice."

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17. 1823.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
At $3 per annum, payable in advance.

We beg leave to direct the attention of
our country friends to the *Prices Current*;
it is carefully corrected by a Committee of
Merchants, and may be relied upon as the
report of actual sales. Several country
merchants who have not been in the habit
of trading here, have been in for their sup-
plies within the last few weeks, and find-
ing the prices so much lower than they
expected, have purchased largely. Good
Sugar has been sold at 8 cents, Coffee at
25 and Molasses at 27, they are, however,
looking up. Groceries, we understand,
still continue to be shipped from Wilming-
ton to Charleston and to Virginia, and it is
a circumstance of almost daily occurrence,
that they are sent from this place by wag-
ons to Cheraw and other towns in our
neighborhood.

☞ To meet the departure of the mails,
this Paper will be issued hereafter on
Thursday morning. Advertisements and
Communications must necessarily be left
in the office the day previous.

Raleigh, April 11.

Last week, David Carney was arraigned
and tried, before the Superior Court for
this county, on a charge of horse stealing.
The evidence in the case was briefly this:
On the afternoon of the night when the
theft was committed, the defendant was
seen skulking about town; and some
time in the early part of the same night
rode up to a house, some eight or ten
miles distant from this place, and enquired
the road, declaring he had lost his way.—
The gentleman, at whose house he made
the inquiry, had such a view of the man
and horse as to indentify them; and the
horse being produced, was immediately
recognized to be the same. The prison-
er was afterwards found in possession of
the horse in Halifax county, where infor-
mation of the theft, with a description of
the horse, had been received; and he was
accordingly taken into custody, and sent
to this place to await his trial. These were
the cause was submitted to the jury, under
the charge of the court, without argument
of counsel. The Attorney General pros-
ecuted, and Dan'l L. Barringer, Esq. de-
fended. Judge Badger charged the jury,
in a brief manner, on the abstract princi-
ples of the law, who, after an absence of a
few minutes, returned with a verdict of
guilty. The court sentenced the prisoner
to receive twenty lashes on his bare back
forthwith, to remain imprisoned until the
third Tuesday in May, and then to receive
twenty more, and be discharged.—*Star.*

Fire at Augusta.—The Theatre at Au-
gusta, was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock
on the night of the 2d inst.—A mulatto
fellow named Moses, had been committed
to prison, on a charge of burning it.—He
is said to have been actuated by revenge,
in consequence of being discharged from
Theatre, where he had been employed as
a carpenter.—The fire was first discover-
ed about half an hour after the audience
had retired.—A house adjoining was much
injured, and another hauled down.

The dwelling and out-house of Col.
Throp, near Daring, were consumed by
fire on the 28th ult. together with all
furniture, clothing, &c. of the family.

Cheraw, S. C. April 11.

The amount of Sales of Cheraw Town
Property, during the present week has
been upwards of 50 thousand dollars.
Peedee Gazette.

CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
March 4th, 1823.

SIR: The public having made arrange-
ments for transmitting correspondence a-
long the sea coast, as well as through the
country, at great expense, found itself a
loser on that account, in consequence of
the numerous establishments of steam
boats; to prevent these losses, and to
subject all letters and packets of letters,
conveyed by steam boats, to the regular
postage, Congress, by an act passed on
the 3d inst. have established all the routes
on which these boats pass, as post roads.
You will therefore charge all letters which
you receive or send by steam boats, with
postage according to the distance they are
conveyed, at the same rates as if sent
through the mail by land.

It is important, particularly on account
of the state of the receipts and expendi-
tures of the department, that the act of
Feb 17, 1815, be duly enforced and carri-
ed into effect, and I hope you will not
fail to prosecute, should the law be vio-
lated. Yours, respectfully,

R. J. MEIGS,
Postmaster General

"LA FAYETTE—the illustrious—true
to the principles for which he drew his
sword in his youth, is now the only sur-
viving *general* that fought for the liberties
of the United States. It must be a mel-
ancholy yet a proud thought, to this re-
vered foreigner—who is one of "nature's
noblemen." When the brave La Fayette
shall die, his epitaph shall be found on
the pages of our history, and his mauso
leum in the hearts of Americans."
N. Y. Am.

We agree, heart and soul, with the a-
bove eulogium. La Fayette, *alive*, fre
shens and luxuriates in the recollections
of every American; La Fayette, *dead* (and
may he long live) will have built up for
himself a cenotaph in each freeman's
bosom. A hero—a philanthropist-
statesman—a *republican*—not of the cast of
Robespierre, or Marat; but of the mould
of the "*rebel times*" of '76. We may tru-
ly affirm of him what Charles Philips
says of his great compatriot, Washington
"No people can claim, no country ca
appropriate him; the boon of Povidence
to the human race, his fame is Eternity
and his residence Creation." Even o
the tottering brink of the grave, and
the face of the coward herd who crou
beneath the kingly nod, he raises his e
nergetic voice in behalf of free govern
ments, and the rights of man, as illustrat
ed by this nation's example. May peac
and happiness attend him through life
[*Sav. Rep.*

M. VILLELE,

The present minister of France, is a
man beyond all others, mild, cool, ca
culating, logical and resolute. He has
nothing of that turbulent, restless and in
flammable character, for which his country-
men are so eminently distinguished;
conciliatory in his manners firm and unsha-
ken in his purpose, and inflexible in his
resolution, he presents one of those hap
pily formed minds, that is capable of no
only driving, but directing the blasts of
war, and of riding in the whirlwind of h
own creation, with serenity and com-
posure. There is something peculiarly
formidable in such men; the fiery and
furious ebullitions of a Manuel, excite
but a momentary alarm, and our fear sub-
sides with the occasions that gives it
birth—it is that silent, unostentatious
achievement of great things—the fore-
sight and forecast, that directs the route
of armies, calculates alike on victory, and
defeat, invasion and death, and all the
horrible items of blood and slaughter, as
a merchant would look over his ledger,
and strike the balance of profit and loss;
it is such a man who is to be respected as
a friend, and deeply dreaded as an enemy,
and such a man is M. Villele. His
speeches which we have published al-
ready, bear evidence of this fact; they
breathe more firmness than fire and it is
a great thing indeed for such a man, the
representative of his sovereign to declare
that *peace is more dangerous now for his
majesty, than an open war with Spain.*
Such is the French opinion of the inevita-
ble nature of war, unless we are prepared
to believe, that M. Villele, is ready to be-
come accessary to the death of his own
royal master.—*Balt. Mor. Chr.*

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

The Grape Vine not blooming till the
greatest danger from frosts are over, and
the fruit ripening at a time when the sea-
son is generally very hot and dry, and fe-
vers predominant, made it a desirable
fruit to cultivate. Many persons having a
notion that the tender kinds of grapes will
not succeed out of the city, and the wri-
ter of this knowing that even in the city
they do not all succeed without covering
over the tops with earth, which is trou-
blesome, and not calculated for very large
vines, which cannot be bent down to the
ground, and also, as very large wood is
cut off in some of the tender kinds, in
very severe winters. I would suggest the
following modes, viz:—Instead of raising
by cuttings, purchase of some of the
farmers some healthy strong vines, of not
less than half an inch diameter, nor more
if possible, than three quarters of an inch
near the surface of the ground of the
common native grapes, and then obtain
the most desirable to propagate and ingraft
them near the surface of the ground, in
the mode called whip grafting,† which is
to unite the Barks exactly on each side of
the graft and stock. Now, as the fine
pores or vessels through which the sap
flows, whether the sap be collected from
the earth or atmosphere, must refine it
more if a cutting be ingrafted on another
stock, than if it drew its supply immedi-
ately from the earth or atmosphere—
therefore, it is presumed, that this mode
of propagation would bring the fruit to as
great perfection as respects the flavor as
any advantages of soil could do in Europe.
I mention this circumstance because our
native grapes are sometimes found in
moist situations, near ruins or creeks,
growing very vigorously. But any ad-
vantage obtained in grafting, as respects
the flavor of the fruit, would be of no
consequence without this mode had a
tendency to ripen the wood better, and
thereby enable it to withstand the severi-
ty of the winter following. This, I have
an idea, grafting will effect. If it does
not, by taking off a few cilinders of Bark
of one-eighth of an inch diameter, (not
more) when the sap runs freely in April,
it will, probably, check the sap suffi-
ciently for that purpose, and if the vines
seem to bleed considerably after the ope-
ration, take some finely grated old cheese,
and finely powdered quick lime, & make
them up into a paste, and cover the parts
therewith.—(Now is the time to take up
native vines for experiments, observing
to get them with all the roots uninjured
if possible.)

*Two days back I ingrafted a large vine
for a citizen, about ten feet from the
ground, in the branches, putting in 7
grafts—whether it will succeed, it remains
to be ascertained. Most of the grafts
had left them two buds on the branch to
convey the sap better.

† A specimen of this mode of grafting
accompanies this, and will be seen by
untying it. One part of stiff clay, one of
loam—one of fine sand—and one of horse
dung, for plastering round the grafts; &
coarse soft twine well waxed with bees-
wax, for tying up the grafts.

The following paragraph from an
English Magazine of 1783, announ-
ces the first appearance of the A-
merican flag in a British port.

"*The Thirteen Stripes*—The
ship Bedford, Captain Morries, be-
longing to Massachusetts, arrived in
the Downs 31 of February, passed
Gravesend the 4th, and was reported
at the Custom House the 6th inst.
She was not allowed regular entry
until some consultation had taken
place between the commisioners of
the customs and the lords of council,
on account of the many acts of par-
liament yet in force against the re-
bels in America. She is loaded with
487 butts of whale oil, is American
built, manned wholly by American
seamen, wears the rebel colors, and
belongs to the Island of Nantucket,
in Massachusetts.—This is the first
vessel which displayed the Thirteen
rebellious Stripes of America in any
British port. The vessel lies at Hor-
sleydown, a little below the Tower,
and is intended to immediately re-
turn to New England."

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst. in Sampson County, by
the Rev. Mr. Morris, Mr. WILLIAM MOR-
SER, to Miss ANN BUNTING, daughter of
David Bunting, Esq.

DIED,

Yesterday, Mr. John Baxter, a native
Scotland, and for many years a useful
and industrious citizen of this town.

At Washington, N. C. on the 7th inst.
Walter Hanrahan, Esq. a respectable
citizen of that town.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Recorder of April 12.

ARRIVED.

Brig Marcia, Bigley, from Providence,
to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Friendship, Kelly, from Port au
Prince.

Brig Grand Turk, Frith, from Bermuda,
to Henry Roby, Jr.

Brig Harmony, Johnson, from Turks
Island—The H was bound to N. York,
and put in here for water.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Scull, from Phi-
ladelphia, to Stow and Whitter.

Schr. Advent, Blanchard, from St. Lu-
cia, to Timothy Savage.

Schr. Success, Langdon, from Philadel-
phia, to S. Langdon.

Schr. Phipsburg, Higgins, from St.
Lucia, to Timothy Savage.

Schr. Mary Ann, Russel, from Barba-
does.

Schr. Volant, Burton, from Marigolante,
to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schooner Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from
Charleston.

Schr. Union, Lovell, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Nicholas and Felix, Williams, for
Curracoa, by George Perry.

Brig Fair Trader, Davis, for Gibraltar,
and market by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Brig Pilgrim, Springer, for New-York,
by Archibald Taylor.

Schr. Lydia, Tripp, for Hartford, Conn.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Hunt-
ington, for St. Thomas, by W. Carpenter.

Schr. Hancock, Ryan, for Barbadoes,
by Henry Roby, Jr.

Schr. Dime, Wooster, for New York,
by Henry Roby, Jr.

Schr. Carpenter, Harding, for Boston,
by H. Roby, Jr.

Schr. Rebecca & Polly, Snow, for Bos-
ton, by Cogswell & Dickinson.

Sloop Golden Age, Marble, for Balti-
more.

Sloop Niantic, Beckwith, for Charles-
ton.

To be Rented,

AND possession given immediately, the HOUSE on Person Street, formerly belonging to Mr. Thos. Davis. Jr. and lately occupied by Mr. Shepherd, deceased. Apply to Jas. Towles, Esq. or at the Bank of U. States. DAVID WALKER.

April 17. 46:4w.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 17.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1	1 50
Apple,	do	42	45
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beesw x,	do.	30	33
Butter,	do	15	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	do	26	28
2d & 3d qual.	do	24½	26
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	8	10
Corn,	bushel	70	
Flaxseed, Rough,	do		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7 00	
Superfine,	do	7 50	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	40	45
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 25	5
Lime,	cask.	2	3
Molasses,	gallon,	28	30
Porter, London,	dozen,	3 50	4
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	7 50
Others,	do	5	7
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	8	10
Common,	do	7 00	8 00
Loaf,	lb.	16	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do		06
Tallow,	lb.	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 37	1 62
Hyson,	do	1 00	0 00
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5	20
Wheat,	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey,	gallon	45	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4 00
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1	1 25
Colmenar,	do	80	1
Malaga,	do	60	85

EXCHANGE, on New-York, 60: 5 pr. ct.
Charleston, 2½ pr. ct.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6½ a 7

Wilmington, April 12.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 26 to 27; Tar, 1 10 to 1 12; Pitch, 1 75; Turpentine, 2 60 to 2 65; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 50 to 8; Tobacco, 4 00 to 4 25; Whiskey, 35 to 37.

New Advertisements.

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve*. The most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber was appointed at our last Probate Court, standard Keeper for the County of Cumberland, and gives notice that he keeps his office back of the shop occupied by John Murchison, on Gillespie street; he also notifies all persons using weights and measures, within the limits of the county of Cumberland, to bring the same to him for examination and adjustment, as directed by the act of assembly of 1818. All persons neglecting to comply with the requisites of said act of assembly, will be prosecuted as therein directed, without discrimination.

Isaac Newbury.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1823 46tf

Marshall's Sale.

WILL be sold, at Duplin Court House, on the 5th day of May next, between the legal hours,

13 NEGROES,

taken to satisfy sundry writs of Fi. Fa. issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, wherein the Bank of the United States is plaintiff, and William Morisey, Thomas K. Morisey and Thomas Kenan are Defendants.

Nothing but Specie or Notes of the Bank of the United States will be taken in Payment thereof, unless at a discount.

BEVERLY DANIEL Marshall.
JOHN M'K. STRONG, D. M.
April 17, 1823 46. 1w.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invitedto call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf

NOTICE!!!

The Subscriber informs the Inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has been *legally* appointed

Standard Keeper,

for said Town. His office is in the Room of the Town House, formerly occupied by John M'Iver, Auctioneer. In the course of the ensuing week, he will be ready to Stamp all Weights and Measures that may be used in said Town.

Daniel Gregory.
April 17, 1823. 46:1w.

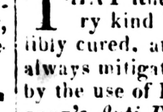
State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT

In the town of Fayetteville.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will of William Russell, Sen. deceased, gives notice to all persons having any demands against said estate to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Jesse Potts, Sen. who I have impowered to settle said estate for me in my absence.

Alex. Campbell, Admr.
April 17, 1823. 46:3w.

Saddle Horse for sale.



A handsome chesnut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to

David Walker.
April 17. 46:tf.

Take Notice.

I AM imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the instance of Abijah Whiting, and that on the 5th day of May ensuing, I intend to take the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and those of my creditors who think proper, may attend on that day, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why I may not avail myself of the benefit of said act.

Thomas Medley.
April 17, 1823. 46:2w.

Take Notice,

THAT I am now imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the instance of the executors of the estate of Robinson Mumford, dec. and that on the 19th day of April between the hours of ten and five o'clock I intend to take the benefit of the act of insolvency provided for the relief of insolvent debtors, and all my creditors are invited to attend on that day, and shew cause if any they have, why I may not avail myself of the said act.

JOHN MACDONALD.
April 9th 45 2w.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will be held at Wake Union (Southerland's Meeting House) on Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in May next.

Gurdon Robins,
Corresponding Sec'y.
April 4. 45 4t

Dillon Jordan

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has received the appointment of Auctioneer, and has taken the store and warehouses lately occupied by James McKay & Co. on Green street.—He will feel grateful for a share of public patronage.

April 17, 1823 46 8w.

☞ The Drawings begin next month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5, 1823,

WE have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of Drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union. In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

GRAND
STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, No. II.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE,

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendace of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	100,000 Dolls.
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
2 Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
2 Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000 Dolls.
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20,000 Dolls.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dolls.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dolls.
6000 Prizes of	12	is	72,000 Dolls.

The whole Scheme will be completed in
TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters*, $3 00
Halves, 6 | *Eighths*, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE
Washington Monument
LOTTERY,
Commences Drawing, May 14th.
THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 Prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, and 5,000 of $10.—The whole to be completed in
SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 *Quarters*, $2 50
Halves, 5 *Eighths* 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, *Market Street*,
BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec—Baltimore.

Freeborn Ploughs,

FOR SALE BY
Stuart, Birdsall & Co.
March 20 2t

Book of Common Prayer.

A FEW COPIES in Plain, Elegant, and Fancy Bindings, (T. & J. Swords' New York Edition,) from seventy-five cents to five dollars, just received and for sale at the POST OFFICE. April 10.

Poetry.

TO JAMES G PERCIVAL, M. D.

Upon a world of sorrow cast,
Let not thy brow be clouded;
Soon hush'd will be its dreary blast—
This tearful life will soon be past—
Those troubles cannot always last,
Which have thy hopes enshrouded,

O rest upon thy Saviour's arm.
For thou canst trust Him surely;
He'll guard thee safe from every harm—
He'll free thy breast from all alarm—
And all thy vengeful foes disarm;
And guide thee on securely.

He'll bring thee to that blissful shore,
Where thou wilt not be friendless;
And there, thy days of trial o'er,
No pangs shall e'er disturb thee more;
But joys high-born, unknown before,
Shall make thy raptures endless.

Sweet son of genius and of song!
O rush not on to madness;
But calmly sweep thy chords along,
And let thy verse flow smooth and strong;
Religion's theme thy strains prolong,
And fill thy heart with gladness!

January, 1823. LATIMER.

Miscellaneous.

Chambersburg, (Penn.) March 25.

A New Cave in Peters Township.—Among the many curiosities with which nature has so beautifully diversified, in almost every part of our country, as well in the bowels of the earth, as on its surface, there has none ever come under my observations so worthy of our admiration and wonder, as the one I am about to attempt the description of, nor are there any of the works of convulsed nature, yet discovered, in this country, so singular and majestic in appearance as this Cave; and, although one of the many wonderful works of nature, it would appear as if art and nature, had there both made a general display of their talents respectively, in the formation and furnishing of this beautiful cavern, for there are certainly many very nice imitations of art among the myriads of its airy concretions, which present themselves to the astonished person, that with wonder and delight stops short at the entrance of this subterranean grove, to feast his opticks on these inimitable works of nature. I have said imitations of art, but I apprehend, there are many of those concretions that would even defy the nicest artist to imitate.

This curious production of nature was never discovered till a few days ago, when the owner, (Mr. Reece, of Peters township, living on the basis of the north mountain,) was about to dig for water, and as there is a very large spring issuing out of the rocks at the foot of a hill of considerable height, and a kind of sink hole some distance above the spring, he thought he could probably come on the stream: accordingly he commenced digging in the sink hole, and had proceeded but a few feet, when he could plainly hear the water running, apparently with great rapidity; and at the distance of about twelve feet from the surface came on to the water, at the lower extremity of a fissure in the rock, which immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance of which is partially obstructed by loose rocks, which after advancing a little distance entirely disappears, and instead of loose rubbish appears solid rocks, enamelled with spar of different colours. In every direction to be seen the most beautiful icicles suspended from its nobb, & in some places majestic ceiling Concretions, without number, & of almost every colour, size and dimension, are seen pointing downwards from the ceiling, and inwards from the sloping walls, some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others transparent as glass, and all solid as marble, threaten the curious adventurer with being torn in pieces by their craggy points, if he attempts penetrating any further into it, and indeed in some places he is obliged to proceed in a stooping position in order to avoid them.—In proceeding up this subterraneous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way, though in some places dry, at this time, owing to the season of the year, for it is evident from the bed of the run and other visible marks of the water, that some parts of the year it must flow through the different channels, in large quantities; even at this time, there is a great deal running thro' it, but mostly through channels along side of the principal one, and in some places very close too, which appears from the great noise it makes in falling over the craggy rocks, which impede its progress; there are in the principal channel, several which might very properly be denominated cataracts. The extent of it, is, as yet, unknown, as it has been but partially explored. The greatest distance any person has been up it yet, is about 800 feet, at which distance there was no appearance of its termination. In ascending this cave, the eye is most agreeably struck with its grandeur—at every step new wonders present themselves—here is the spar formed into trees, shrubs, &c. which make it have the appearance of a petrified grove—in some places they are formed into the likenesses of men, birds, beasts, organs, &c. and in one place raised on a pedestal is a striking resemblance of a half-unfurled flag. Besides those there are hundreds of other likenesses, which I shall not here attempt a description of.—When we first saw them we were only surprised at their diversity and beauty, but on a more minute examination, we were struck with amazement, knowing them to be mere productions of nature; who, hitherto, in solitary silence, had in her playful moments, unseen and unheard, dressed the scene, as if for her own amusement. M.

"GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY."

Mr. Gillespie has published the following *expose*, in the New-York Statesman, of Wednesday evening the 2d inst.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The public is informed, by the person alluded to as the contractor for the National Lottery, in the publication in the evening Post and Statesman of Monday afternoon, copied from the *National Intelligencer*, that with respect to the non-payment of the capital prize in the Fifth Class, it is contested, under the advice of eminent counsel, on account of circumstances which any person, having "the best opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the facts," would not have deemed sufficient or proper to make the ground of a communication to the public, alike injurious to an individual and to those who have an interest in the Lottery. As to "the many smaller prizes," it would have been more just if the author of that communication, by the unfair and uncandid manner in which the article is framed, had not led the public to infer that *none* of the prizes would ever be paid, when, if his opportunities are such as are pretended, he must know the contrary.—As to his leaving the city of Washington, the person alluded to has to state, that he left this place for that city on the 27th of February, for the express purpose of making arrangements with the managers of the Lottery, which need not have detained him above five days, if his exertions had met with corresponding attention from them. After waiting till the 20th inst. to the great detriment of his affairs, he departed on his return, without the "least hope" that any further sacrifices by delaying it would avail, because a question had been, for the first time made by the managers as to the legality of the Lottery. A serous question for him, which they ought to have well considered before they committed themselves to him and the public, and for which he cannot consider himself as justly obnoxious to odium.

As to the tickets in the Sixth Class it is unequivocally denied, that they were obtained by any breach of good faith or honesty; nor has there been any disposition, on his part, to dispose of any of them since the legality of the Lottery has been questioned. Such as remain have been retained or offered to the managers—those which have not been taken back—and those who have given their obligations to the agent for the managers will receive them back on delivering to him the tickets for which they were given.

New York, March 25th, 1823.

[We have before us a ticket in the above named Lottery, on which the following are given as the Managers, viz.—William Brent, John Davidson, Thomas H. Gillis, Andrew Way, jr. Moses Young, Daniel Rapine, R. C. Weighman. We hope these gentlemen will feel it due to themselves and the public, to assign if they can, some more satisfactory reason than has yet been given, of the cause of the great defalcation of a Lottery of which they are the Managers.] *Ibid.*

Norristown, (Penn.) April 2.

A scene more appalling in its nature, or unexpected in its event, is seldom witnessed than that which occured on Saturday night last in Norristown school house. At an exhibition held under the direction of Mr. M'Nair; which had drawn together an unusually large collection of people, when during the introductory part of the performance, the joists across the middle of the house gave way, and precipitated, in one huddled mass, a large portion of the hearers of the lower floor. The instant, crashing of timbers, benches, and windows, with the combined shrieks of females, were calculated to fill the breast of the beholders with the strongest feelings of horror and sympathy. The cries and enquiries of each for their nearest friends and relatives, rendered it a scene truly tragical, not only with the actors, but with the audience generally.—Fortunately no lives were lost nor limbs broken, but several were considerably injured.

MERCURY.

This extraordinary metal, which has so long engaged the attention of mankind, is found in various parts of the world, particularly in Spain, the East Indies, and South America. A late traveller states that the mine of Guanca Velica, in Peru, is 340 yards in circumference, and 900 yards deep. "In this profound abyss," he observes, "are seen streets, squares, and a chapel where religious mysteries are celebrated on festival days. Thousands of flambeaux are continually burning to enlighten this dreary excavation. The mine generally affects with convulsions there who work in it." Notwithstanding this, however, he states that thousands of miserable slaves are conveyed into this abyss, from which there is no escape, and compelled to labor until relieved by death. The immense profit accruing from this mine has led to the dreadful inhumanity displayed in obtaining the treasure with which it abounds.—*Missionary.*

Powerful Magnet.—On Monday evening, professor Patterson exhibited to his class an artificial magnet, of the horse shoe form, which supported the enormous weight of *one hundred and sixty two pounds.* Its own weight is only thirty two pounds. This is said to be the most powerful magnet known. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Lukens, of this city, who has discovered a method of touching much superior to that used in Europe. The large magnet will in future be found among the curiosities in the Philadelphia Museum.—*Phil. Union.*

Philadelphia, April 4.

The following note was addressed to us this day, at noon, by a gentleman belonging to what is called the *Bishop's party* in the unhappy controversy respecting St. Mary's Church. Much excitement prevailed yesterday afternoon, almost throughout the city, in consequence of the sudden occupation of the Church by that party.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"I wish that you would state that possession of the Church was peaceably claimed and taken (the doors not being locked) yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock on behalf of the trustees elected on our part—the persons who entered the church were not armed.—On opening the sacristy door they discovered, concealed in it, a number of muskets and pistols and a blunderbuss, all loaded—a number of horseman's hangers, and a great quantity of brick-bats and other missles—there were but five constables in the Church, one of whom went out, and the others remained by their own consent.

"On application to the Chief Justice, he issued warrants for several of the persons who had been seen going into the church; those who were in, immediately, surrendered themselves up to the officer, and were brought before the Chief Justice and Judge Duncan, by whom they were bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars, to answer a charge of riot at the next Mayor's Court. A proposition made by the Mayor of the city, that the Church should be put under his charge until the controversy could be determined, was acceded to by those in possession, but no answer has yet been received from the other.

"A proposition was made this morning, by those in possession, to submit to any recommendation of the Judges of the supreme Court, with a view to obtain an early dicision. No answer yet received."

THE MAN OF FAMILY.

A correspondent in the "Democratic Press," makes the following just remark:

"The rich may boast of wealth and cleave to their coffers—the ambitious glory in their achievements; but the man who rears up a family of children and qualifies them for the duties of life, does more for his country, society and himself, than the man who accumulates millions of wealth, or he who

"Wades through slaughtered legions to a throne."

Were I offered the wealth of India, or the fame of Alexander, in exchange for this happy condition; I would exclaim, like your little son with his drum—*no swop! no swop!*"

A father and mother have been committed to prison in Philadelphia, for employing their children in the business of stealing.—*Pet. Rep.)*

An American Bull.—An American newspaper editor, in giving an account of a person who was shot by another, in carelessly discharging a gun, says that he was "*killed* dead," &c. This beats the Hibernian who, on being charged with using a club, in a riot, declared that the only thing he had in his *hand* was his *fist* and that was in his pocket at the time. Query.—How far is a person from being *dead*, when he is only *killed*?

[Alexandria Herald.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Detroit, (Michigan Territory,) March 7.

Last week a manuscript volume, of between 3 and 4 hundred pages, was discovered by Col. Edwards, of this town, under one of his buildings. The book is in a tolerable state of preservation, and is one of the finest specimens of Penmanship that we have ever seen. It has travelled the round of the literary circle of this place for the last 4 or 5 days, and it still remains a mystery! The characters in which it is written are unknown: they are neither Hebrew, Greek, nor Saxon, and the only parts of it hitherto intelligible, are a few Latin quotations. It is now deposited in this office, and those who are curious in these matters are invited to examine it.

Origin of the word "Gentlemen."

Originally it was written Gentleman, and given as a distinguishing appellation, in the first ages of Christianity, to those persons who conformed to the Christian faith, but retained their Gentile customs, fashions and amusements."

Origin of the word "Lady."—Formerly, when the affluent lived all the year round at their mansions in the country, the lady of the manor distributed to her poor neighbours with her own hands once a week or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and she was called by them the *Leffday*, that is, in the Saxon, the *bread-giver*. These two words were, in time, corrupted, and the meaning is as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is from that hospitable custom, that, to this day, the ladies of this Country alone serve the meat at their own table.

Boston electioneering.—It appears from the newspapers of Massachusetts that the people of that ancient and honorable Commonwealth are at this moment in a state of unusual excitement, respecting the opposite candidates for the office of governor; on the one side the Hon. Mr. Otis, late a member of the U. S. Senate, on the other the Hon. Mr. Eustis, at present a member of the U. S. House of Representatives. Those living in other states, especially Virginia, Tennessee, and so on, will be startled when they learn that the most prominent objection publickly alleged in the Boston papers against Mr. Otis, is that he is a professed *Socinian*, and worships every Sunday at Battle street church. This might have proved fatal to Mr. Otis, had not his friends bestirred themselves betimes, and ferreted out the secret that Dr. Eustis is a *Trinitarian*, and beyond all reasonable doubt, occasionally worships at the same indentical church with his adversary. In this respect they therefore may be considered neck and neck.—*Ev. Post.*

Religious.

From the Western Carolinian.

To whom can riches give repute or trust,
'Content or pleasure, but the good and just?'

To do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God is the fulfilling of our duties towards men as well as those to the great Jehovah. There is nothing that this world can bestow, that affords half so much real pleasure as a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men. To feel an internal evidence directing us in the way of our duty, and to know with certainty that we are doing the will of our heavenly father, are pleasures which no one can have a correct idea of without feeling them. These are facts which will appear plain to many persons who walk with God. The absorbing interests of the world engross too much of the time and attention of our fellow men; they set too high a value on their riches; and their great thirst for increasing in worldly goods, (very often beyond a competency,) creates an avaricious appetite, and by degrees, almost imperceptible, they are estranged from the paths of duty to the Supreme Being. One solitary reflection should convince every mind of the futility of placing too high a value on the things of this world: "In the grave, all distinctions are done away." And when we almost daily see our fellow-mortals cut off in the midst of life and honor and conveyed to the silent tomb, it certainly ought to warn us of our approaching fate, and impress strongly upon our minds the great importance of living as we would wish to die. We know not what slight and unexpected incident may destroy the tender thread by which we hold our existence; and whenever this life is brought to a period, we return to our native earth, and are then on a level with the slave.

Posthumous fame may survive many generations, and may sometimes prove beneficial to the living but it can be of no advantage to the persons who has passed from time to eternity, unless he has regarded and in some measure adhered to the great fundamentals of religion: or, in, other words, unless he has done justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with God.

In speaking of religion, I do not wish to be understood as an advocate of that kind of religion which is proclaimed from the house top, or in the public streets; it is the pure and undefiled religion of the heart; the secret intercourse between man and his maker; and the performance of the duties of benevolence, &c. to mankind, that, to my mind, appear most pleasing and acceptable to our divine master. PHILANTHROPOS.

Gin, Brandy, Rum, &c.

1 PIPE Holland Gin, (Wiesp)
2 Pipes Cognac Brandy
1 Puncheon Old Jamaica Rum, 5th proof
2 Qr. Casks L. P. Madeira Wine
30 Tierces Jamaica Sugar,
For Sale by
McNEILL & KIRKLAND.
April 8th, 1823. 45 2w

For Sale or Lease,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

WITHIN two miles and a half of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear river, on the stage road leading to Raleigh. There is on the premises, an excellent Saw and Grist Mill, both of which have very extensive custom. There is also on the premises, a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, with Out Houses. The Mills are nearly new and in good order. The situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in the county.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to P. I. Tillinghast, Esq. in Fayetteville, or to

James Terrell,
Agent for Archibald Terrell.
April 5, 1823. 45 3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sactinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

By authority of the State of N. Carolina

Masonic Lottery.

For the repairs of St. John's Lodge, in New-bern.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
2 of	1,000	is	2,000
4 of	500	is	2,000
10 of	100	is	1,000
20 of	50	is	1,000
100 of	20	is	2,000
2000 of	5	is	10,000
2158 Prizes.			
2862 Blanks.			$23,000
5000 Tickets, at $5			$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way; [illegible] THE PRIZES FLOATING from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after completion of the drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months from the date of the last day's drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel. An official list of the several drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern & Washington and the Sentinel in this place of the commencement of the Drawing; and also of its completion.

TICKETS can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book store of Mr. Hall in this place. Letters addressed to either of the managers with the cash enclosed and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE,
NATH'L. SMITH,
WM. S. WEBB,
T. A. PASTEUR,
LEWIS FOSCUE,
T. SPARROW,
Managers.

Newbern, March 1823—[45 4t—tlam]

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Malcom Buie, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland December Term, 1822,—hereby notifies all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law or they will be barred of a recovery; and those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. Angus Taylor, who is duly authorised to settle the same and grant discharges therefor.

Neill Buie, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1823. 45tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators on the estate of Catharine Williams, dec. at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Sampson, at February Term 1823, do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery; and those who are indebted to said estate would do well to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. MAXWELL,
CHAS. BUTLER, } Adms
February 25 1823. 45 3t

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823.34tf

The subscriber hereby notifies all concerned, that he has sold his right and interest in this (the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette) printing Establishment to A. H. Dismukes, and that the Books and Accounts of said Establishment from the 1st of May last to this day, are lodged in his hands for collection, who alone is authorised to collect and grant discharges for the same. J. SEAWELL.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1823.